

PLA

four miles; and indeed else the motion of the earth would make the sea rise so high at the equator, as to drown all the parts thereabouts. *Harris.*

Barbarous villains! hath this lovely face
Rul'd like a wand'ring planet over me,
And could it not inforce them to relent. *Shakefp.*
And planets, planet-struck, real eclipse
Then suffer'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
There are seven planets or errant stars in the lower orbs of
heaven. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

PLANETARY. *adj.* [planétaire, Fr. from planet.]
1. Pertaining to the planets.
Their planetary motions and aspects. *Milton.*
To marble and to brass, such features give,
Describe the stars and planetary way,
And trace the footsteps of eternal day. *Granvill.*
2. Under the denomination of any particular planet.
Darkling they mourn their fate, whom Circe's power,
That watch'd the moon and planetary hour,
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind
Had alter'd. *Dryden.*
I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and, I think,
I have a piece of that leaden planet in me; I am no way
facetious. *Addison's Spectator, N^o 487.*

3. Produced by the planets.
Here's gold, go on;
Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some high-vied city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*
We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon and
stars, as if we were villains by an enforced obedience of pla-
netary influence. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. Having the nature of a planet; erratick.
We behold bright planetary Jove,
Sublime in air through his wide province move;
Four second planets his dominion own,
And round him turn, as round the earth the moon. *Blackm.*
Add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary
and plenilunary exemptions, the eclipses of sun and moon,
conjunctions and oppositions planetical. *Brown.*

PLANE TETRUCK. *adj.* [planet and strike.] Blasted; *sicere*
affatus.
Wonder not much if thus amaz'd I look,
Since I saw you, I have been planet-struck;
A beauty, and so rare, I did desire. *Suckling.*

PLANIFOLIOUS. *adj.* [planus and folium, Lat.] Flowers are
so called, when made up of plain leaves, set together in cir-
cular rows round the center, whose face is usually uneven,
rough and jagged. *Diels.*

PLANIMETRICAL. *adj.* [from planimetry.] Pertaining to the
measurement of plane surfaces.

PLANIMETRY. *n. f.* [planus, Lat. and μέτρον; planimetrie,
Fr.] The mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLANIPETALOUS. *adj.* [planus, Lat. and πέταλον.] Flat-
leaved, as when the small flowers are hollow only at the bot-
tom, but flat upwards, as in dandelion and fucory. *Diels.*

TO PLANISH. *v. a.* [from plane.] To polish; to smooch.
A word used by manufacturers.

PLANISPHERE. *n. f.* [planus, Lat. and sphaera.] A sphere pro-
jected on a plane; a map of one or both hemispheres.

PLANK. *n. f.* [planche, Fr.] A thick strong board.
They gazed on their ships, seeing them so great, and con-
sisting of divers planks. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
The doors of plank were; their clove exquisite,
Kept with a double key. *Chapman's Odyssey.*
The smoothed plank new rub'd with balm. *Milton.*
Some Turkish bows are of that strength, as to pierce a
plank of six inches. *Wilkins.*
Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a passage find. *Dryden.*
Be warn'd to shun the watry way,
For late I saw adrift disjointed planks,
And empty tombs erected on the banks. *Dryden.*

TO PLANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover or lay with
planks.
If you do but plank the ground over, it will breed salt-
petre. *Bacon's Natural History.*
A feed of monstrous height appear'd;
The sides were plank'd with pine. *Dryden.*

PLANCONICAL. *adj.* [planus and conus.] Level on one side
and conical on others.
Some few are planoconvex, whose superficies is in part level
between both ends. *Grew's Museum.*

PLANOCONVEX. *n. f.* [planus and convexus.] Flat on the one
side and convex on the other.
It took two object-glasses, the one a planoconvex for a four-
teen feet telescope, and the other a large double convex for
one of about fifty feet. *Newton's Opticks.*

PLANT. *n. f.* [planta, Fr. planta, Latin.]
1. Any thing produced from seed; any vegetable production.

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What comes under this denomination, Ray has distributed
under twenty-seven genders or kinds: 1. The imperfect plants,
which do either totally want both flower and seed, or else
seem to do so. 2. Plants producing either no flower at all,
or an imperfect one, whose seed is so small as not to be dis-
cernible by the naked eye. 3. Those whose seeds are not so
small, as singly to be invisible, but yet have an imperfect or
staminate flower; i. e. such a one, as is without the petals,
having only the stamina and the perianthium. 4. Such as
have a compound flower, and emit a kind of white juice or
milk when their stalks are cut off or their branches broken
off. 5. Such as have a compound flower of a discous figure,
the seed pappus, or winged with down, but emit no milk.
6. The herbæ capitatae, or such whose flower is composed
of many small, long, fistulous or hollow flowers gathered round
together in a round button or head, which is usually covered
with a squamous or scaly coat. 7. Such as have their leaves
entire and undivided into jaggs. 8. The corymbiferous plants,
which have a compound discous flower, but the seeds have no
down adhering to them. 9. Plants with a perfect flower,
and having only one single seed belonging to each single
flower. 10. Such as have rough, hairy or bristly seeds. 11.
The umbelliferous plants, which have a pentapetalous
flower, and belonging to each single flower are two seeds,
lying naked and joining together; they are called umbellife-
rous, because the plant, with its branches and flowers, hath
an head like a lady's umbrella; [1.] Such as have a broad flat
seed almost of the figure of a leaf, which are encompassed
round about with something like leaves. [2.] Such as have
a longish seed, swelling out in the middle, and larger than
the former. [3.] Such as have a shorter seed. [4.] Such as
have a tubercle root. [5.] Such as have a wrinkled, channe-
lated or striated seed. 12. The stellate plants, which are so
called, because their leaves grow on their stalks at certain in-
tervals or distances in the form of a radiant star: their flowers
are really monopetalous, divided into four segments, which
look like so many petals; and each flower is succeeded by
two seeds at the bottom of it. 13. The asperifolia, or rough
leaved plants: they have their leaves placed alternately, or
in no certain order on their stalks; they have a monopetalous
flower cut or divided into five partitions, and after every
flower there succeed usually four seeds. 14. The suffrutices,
or verticillate plants: their leaves grow by pairs on their stalks,
one leaf right against another; their leaf is monopetalous,
and usually in form of an helmet. 15. Such as have naked
seeds, more than four, succeeding their flowers, which there-
fore they call polypermae plantæ femine nudo; by naked
seeds, they mean such as are not included in any feed pod.
16. Bacciferous plants, or such as bear berries. 17. Multi-
filiquous, or corniculate plants, or such as have, after each
flower, many distinct, long, slender, and many times crooked
cafes or filiquæ, in which their seed is contained, and which,
when they are ripe, open themselves and let the seeds drop
out. 18. Such as have a monopetalous flower, either uni-
form or difform, and after each flower a peculiar feed-cate
containing the seed, and this often divided into many di-
stinct cells. 19. Such as have an uniform tetrapetalous
flower, but bear these seeds in oblong filiquous cafes. 20.
Vasculiferous plants, with a tetrapetalous flower, but often
anomalous. 21. Leguminous plants, or such as bear pulses,
with a papilionaceous flower. 22. Vasculiferous plants, with
a pentapetalous flower; these have, besides the common ca-
lix, a peculiar cafe containing their seed, and their flower
consisting of five leaves. 23. Plants with a true bulbous
root, which consists but of one round ball or head, out of
whose lower part go many fibres to keep it firm in the earth:
the plants of this kind come up but with one leaf; they have
no foot stalk, and are long and slender: the seed vessels are
divided into three partitions: their flower is hexapetalous.
24. Such as have their fruits approaching to a bulbous form:
these emit, at first coming up, but one leaf, and in leaves,
flowers and roots resemble the true bulbous plant. 25. Cul-
miferous plants, with a grassy leaf, are such as have a smooth
hollow-jointed stalk, with one sharp-pointed leaf at each joint,
encompassing the stalk, and set out without any foot stalk: their
seed is contained within a chaffy husk. 26. Plants with a
grassy leaf, but not culmiferous, with an imperfect or stami-
nate flower. 27. Plants whose place of growth is uncertain
and various, chiefly water plants.
Butchers and villains,
How sweet a plant have you untimely crop. *Shakefp.*
Between the vegetable and sensitive province there are plant-
animals and some kind of insects arising from vegetables, that
seem to participate of both. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
The next species of life above the vegetable, is that of
sense; wherewith some of those productions, which we call
plant-animals, are endowed. *Grew's Cynol.*
It continues to be the same plant, as long as it partakes of
the same life, though that life be communicated to new par-
ticles of matter, vitally united to the living plant, in a like
continued organization, conformable to that sort of plants. *Locke.*
Once

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Once I was skill'd in ev'ry herb that grew,
And ev'ry plant that drinks the morning dew. *Pope.*

2. A sapling.
A man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with
carving Rosalind on their barks. *Shakefp. As You like it.*

Take a plant of stubborn oak,
And labour him with many a stubborn stroke. *Dryden.*

3. [Planta, Lat.] The sole of the foot. *Answorth.*

TO PLANT. *v. a.* [planto, Lat. planter, Fr.]
1. To put into the ground in order to grow; to set; to cultivate.
Plant not thee a grove of any trees near unto the altar of
the Lord. *Deutr. xvi. 21.*

2. To procreate; to generate.
The honour'd gods the chairs of justice
Supply with worthy men, plant love amongst you. *Shak.*
It engenders cholera, planteth anger;
And better 'twere, that both of us did fast,
Than feed it with such overroasted flesh. *Shakefp.*

3. To place; to fix.
The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words. *Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.*
In this hour,
I will advise you where to plant yourselves. *Shakefp.*
The mind through all her powers
Irradiate, there plant eyes. *Milton.*
When Turnus had assembled all his pow'rs,
His standard planted on Laurentum's tow'rs;
Trembling with rage, the Latian youth prepare
To join th' allies. *Dryden's Æneis.*

4. To settle; to establish: as, to plant a colony.
If you plant where savages are, do not only entertain them
with trifles and jingles, but use them justly. *Bacon.*
Create, and therein plant a generation. *Milton.*
To the planting of it in a nation, the soil may be mellowed
with the blood of the inhabitants; nay, the old extirpated,
and the new colonies planted. *Decay of Piety.*

5. To fill or adorn with something planted: as, he planted the
garden or the country.
To build, to plant, whatever you intend,
In all let nature never be forgot. *Pope.*

6. To direct properly: as, to plant a cannon.

PLANTAGE. *n. f.* [plantago, Lat.] An herb.
Truth, tir'd with iteration,
As true as steel, as plantage to the moon. *Shakefp.*

PLANTAIN. *n. f.* [plantain, Fr. plantago, Lat.]
1. An herb.
The toad, being overcharged with the poison of the spider,
as is ordinarily believ'd, has recourse to the plantain leaf.
More's Antidote against Atheism.

The most common simples are mugwort, plantain and
horsetail. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

2. A tree in the West Indies, which bears an excellent fruit.
I long my careless limbs to lay
Under the plantain's shade. *Waller.*

PLANTAL. *adj.* [from plant.] Pertaining to plants.
There's but little similitude betwixt a torrens humidity and
plantal germinations. *Glanvill's Sceps.*

PLANTATION. *n. f.* [plantatio, from planto, Latin.]
1. The act or practice of planting.
2. The place planted.
As wine are to gardens and orderly plantations, so are tu-
mults to parliaments. *King Charles.*

Some peasants
Of the same soil their nursery prepare,
With that of their plantation; left the tree
Translated should not with the soil agree. *Dryden.*
Whole rising forests, not for pride or show,
But future buildings, future navies grow:
Let his plantations stretch from down to down,
First shade a country, and then raise a town. *Pope.*
Virgil, with great modesty in his looks, was seated by
Calliope in the midst of a plantation of laurel. *Addison.*

3. A colony.
Planting of countries is like planting of woods; the prin-
cipal thing, that hath been the destruction of most plantations,
hath been the bafe and hasty drawing of profit in the first
years; speedy profit is not to be neglected, as far as may stand
with the good of the plantation. *Bacon's Essays.*

4. Introduction; establishment.
Episcopacy must be cast out of this church, after posses-
sion here, from the first plantation of christianity in this
island. *King Charles.*

PLANTED. *adj.* [from plant.] This word seems in Shakespeare
to signify, settled; well grounded.
Our court is haunted
With a refined traveller of Spain;
A man in all the world's new fashion planted,
That hath a mint of phrases in his brain. *Shakefp.*

PLANTER. *n. f.* [planteur, Fr. from plant.]
1. One who sows, sets or cultivates; cultivator.
There stood Sabinus, planter of the vines,
And studiously surveys his gen'rous wines. *Dryden.*

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What do thy vines avail,
Or olives, when the cruel battle mows
The planters, with their harvest immature? *Philips.*
That product only which our passions bear,
Eludes the planter's miserable care. *Prior.*

2. One who cultivates ground in the West Indian colonies.
A planter in the West Indies might muster up, and lead
all his family out against the Indians, without the absolute
dominion of a monarch, descending to him from Adam. *Locke.*
He to Jamaica seems transported,
Alone, and by no planter courted. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

3. One who disseminates or introduces.
Had these writings differed from the sermons of the first
planters of christianity in history or doctrine, they would have
been rejected by those churches which they had formed. *Add.*

PLASH. *n. f.* [plafche, Dutch; platz, Danish.]
1. A small lake of water or puddle.
He leaves
A shallow plash to plunge him in the deep,
And with satiety seeks to quench his thirst. *Shakefp.*
Two frogs consulted, in the time of drought, when many
plashes, that they had repaired to, were dry, what was to be
done. *Bacon.*
I understand the aquatic or water frog, whereof in ditches
and standing plashes we behold millions. *Brown.*
With filth the miscreant lies bewray'd,
Fall'n in the plash his wickedness had laid. *Pope.*

2. [From the verb to plash.] Branch partly cut off and bound
to other branches.
In the plashing your quick, avoid laying of it too low and
too thick, which makes the sap run all into the shoots, and
leaves the plashes without nourishment. *Mortimer.*

TO PLASH. *v. a.* [plaffer, Fr.] To interweave branches.
Plant and plash quicklets. *Evelyn.*

PLASHY. *adj.* [from plash.] Watry; filled with puddles.
Near stood a mill in low and plashy ground. *Betterton.*

PLASM. *n. f.* [πλασμα.] A mould; a matrix in which any
thing is cast or formed.
The shells served as plasms or moulds to this sand, which,
when consolidated, and afterwards freed from its ineffectual
shell, is of the same shape with the cavity of the shell.
Woodward's Natural History.

PLASTER. *n. f.* [plastre, Fr. from πλαστω.]
1. Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such
as chalk or lime well pulverised, with which walls are over-
laid or figures cast.
In the same hour came forth fingers of a man's hand, and
wrote upon the plaster of the wall. *Dan. v. 5.*
In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half-hung,
The floors of plaster, and the walls of dung. *Pope.*
Maps are hung up so high, to cover the naked plaster or
waincot. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. [Emplastrum, Lat. in English, formerly emplaster.] A glu-
tinous or adhesive salve.
Seeing the fore is whole, why retain we the plaster? *Hook.*
You rub the fore,
When you should bring the plaster. *Shakespeare.*
It not only moves the needle in powder, but likewise, if
incorporated with plasters, as we have made trial. *Brown.*
Plasters, that had any effect, must be by dispersing or re-
pelling the humours. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

TO PLASTER. *v. a.* [plasterer, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To overlay as with plaster.
Boils and plagues
Plaster you o'er, that one infect another
Against the wind a mile. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
The harlot's cheek beautied with plastering art. *Shakefp.*
A heart settled upon a thought of understanding, is as a
fair plastering on the wall. *Ecclus. xxii. 17.*
With a cement of flour, whites of eggs and stone pow-
dered, piscina mirabilis is said to have the walls plastered.
Bacon.
Plaster the chinky hives with clay. *Dryden.*
The brain is grown more dry in its consistence, and receives
not much more impression, than if you wrote with your
finger on a plaster'd wall. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. To cover with a medicated plaster.

PLASTERER. *n. f.* [plasterer, Fr. from plaster.]
1. One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster.
Thy father was a plasterer,
And thou thyself a shearmen. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

2. One who forms figures in plaster.
The plasterer makes his figures by addition, and the carver
by subtraction. *Watson.*

PLASTICK. *adj.* [πλαστικός.] Having the power to give form.
Benign creator! let thy plastick hand
Dispose its own effect. *Prior.*
There is not any thing strange in the production of the said
formed metals, nor other plastick virtue concerned in shaping
them into those figures, than merely the configuration of the
particles. *Woodward's Natural History.*